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as was described with FIGS. 38-39. The patient portion 3801 in this illustrative embodiment includes an inspirational phrase 4103 on the front cover, along with an aesthetically pleasing image 4101. The aesthetically pleasing image 4101 of FIG. 41 is a vase of flowers, although it will be clear to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of this disclosure that embodiments of the invention are not so limited. Other aesthetically pleasing images include pup-
pies, sunsets, mountain streams, and so forth. The bottom of the patient portion 3801 includes in identifier 4103 that tells the patient the purpose of the patient portion 3801.

The interior of the patient portion 3801 can include text. For example, in one embodiment where the patient portion 3801 is to be included with a catheter assembly, the interior includes the following illustrative text:

Here is some simple information about foley catheterization:

1. What is a Urinary Catheter?

A thin flexible tube that drains urine from the bladder into a collection bag. The catheter helps:

When you can't urinate.

To measure how much urine you're producing.

During and after some surgeries or tests.

2. What should you know about your catheter?

Only a trained technician inserts a catheter when necessary, and it is removed as soon as possible.

Caregivers must wash hands with soap or use alcohol-based rubs before and after touching your catheter.

If your caregivers don't clean their hands, politely ask them to.

Do not disconnect the catheter yourself.

Inquire every day whether you still need the catheter.

3. What is 'catheter-associated' urinary tract infection (CAUTI)?

If a catheter introduces 'outside' germs into your urinary tract, they can cause an infection. If a UTI is acquired, you may experience:

Sudden fever and/or bloody urine.

Burning or painful urination, or pain below the stomach.

Frequent, or more urgent, urinating after catheter is removed.

Tell your provider right away. An antibiotic may be needed.

4. Can you reduce your chances of an infection? Absolutely!

Wash your hands before and after touching your catheter.

Make sure the tube is secured to your leg. Never twist, or tug on it.

Always keep the collection bag below the level of your belly button.

Do not disconnect the catheter yourself.

Ask your doctor every day whether you still need the catheter.

The above information on the patient portion 3801 can be printed in multiple languages, such as in Spanish or in English. Where two languages are used, the back portion may be the same as the image shown in FIG. 41, but with the inspirational phrase 4102 and identifier 4103 set forth in a different language. Further, alternatives and variations of the information can be substituted for the example set forth above.

Turning now to FIG. 21, illustrated therein is a method 2100 of using the printed instructions (1001) as described herein. At step 2101, a health care services provider removes the sterile wrap (1002) disposed about the catheter package assembly. Where the catheter package assembly is configured as shown in FIG. 10, removal of the sterile wrap (1002)

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will reveal the printed instructions (1001). Where the printed instructions (1001) are configured as described in FIG. 20, with the patient portion (1202) disposed adjacent to the CSR wrap (1000), the health care services provider will see the health care services portion (1201) first.

At step 2102, the health care services provider accesses the printed instructions (1001) and begins to read the panels, which in one embodiment are panels configured in accordance with those described in FIGS. 14-19 above.

At step 2103, the health care services provider unfolds the outer CSR wrap (1000), which in one embodiment is then used to create a sterile field about the tray (100). At step 2104, the health care services provider prepares the workspace, which in one embodiment may be in accordance with steps (1501,1502,1503,1504) of panel (1301) in FIG. 15. For example, this may include donning non-sterile gloves, as shown at step (1501) of FIG. 15. This may further include picking up the underbuttocks drape, included with the tray (100), by the edge without contaminating the contents and placing the shiny side down under the area of the patient to be prepped as shown at step (1503) of FIG. 15. This may further include using the hand sanitizer as shown at step (1504) of FIG. 15.

At step 2105, the health care services provider prepares the catheter, which in one embodiment may be in accordance with steps (1506,1507,1508,1509) of panel (1301) as described in FIG. 15. For example, this can include donning sterile gloves as shown at step (1506) of FIG. 15. This may include placing a fenestrated drape, included with the tray (100), with the shiny side down on the patient without contaminating the sterile gloves, as shown at step (1507) of FIG. 15. This may include filling a test balloon of the catheter assembly with water as shown at step (1508) of FIG. 15, and injecting lubricating jelly from a syringe into the first compartment of the tray (100) as shown at step 1509 of FIG. 15.

At step 2106, the health care services provider inserts the catheter. In one embodiment, this can be in accordance with steps (1601,1602,1603,1604) of panel (1302) as described in FIG. 16. At step 2107, the health care provider secures the drain bag to the catheter assembly, which can be in accordance with steps (1605,1606,1607) described with respect to FIG. 16.

At step 2108, the health care services provider detaches the patient portion (1202) of the printed instructions (1001) from the health care services portion (1201). In one embodiment, this occurs by tearing the patient portion (1202) from the health care services portion (1201) along the perforation (1203), thereby transforming the printed instructions (1001) or instruction manual from a singular or unitary object into a two-piece object consisting of the patient portion (1202) and the health care services portion (1201). As described, above, the health care services provider may then discuss the patient portion (1202) with the patient and further give the patient portion (1202) to the patient to take home after the procedure.

Turning now to FIGS. 31, 32, and 33, illustrated therein is one embodiment of a method of using the packaged catheter assembly 2901 of FIG. 29. At FIG. 31, a health care services provider 3101 opens the outer bag 2902 that is disposed about the tray 100 and removes the bag 2902 to reveal the packaged catheter assembly 2901 therein. The health care services provider 3101 can then access the instruction manual 1001 that is disposed atop the packaged catheter assembly 2901 in this illustrative embodiment.

The health care services provider 3101 can then unfold the one or more layers of wrap material 2200. Where an